

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 16th January 1895.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1895.	1895.	
	Monthly.					
1	Jain Hitopadeshak ...	Deoband (Saharanpur.)	Babú Suraj Phán ...	For Jan. ...	14th Jan.
	Bi-monthly.					
2	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	Amroha (Meradabad).	Saiyad Muhammad Majid Husain.	5th Jan. ...	10th Jan. ...	100 copies.
3	Bundelkhand Punch ...	Jhansi ...	Munshi Nannhú Prasad	1st " ...	14th "
4	Tohfa-i-Qadiri ...	Ballia ...	Maulvi Abdul Qadir	" " ...	13th " ...	100 copies.
	Tri-monthly.					
5	Kansuj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farrukhabad).	Bhaggu Khan ...	10th Jan. ...	12th Jan. ...	200 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(continued).								
Tri-monthly—(concluded).				1895.		1895.		
6	Káyaath Hitkári ...	Agra ...	Munshi Kámtá Prasád.	10th	Jan. ...	12th	Jan.
7	Mazáq ...	Meerut ...	Master Ahmad Hasan	11th	" ...	15th	"
8	Mufid-i-Kam ...	Agra ...	Munshi Muhammad Qádir Ali Khán.	10th	" ...	16th	" ...	75 copies.
9	Násir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Munshi Saiyad Muhammad Ali.	"	" ...	12th	" ...	40 "
Weekly.								
10	Akhhár-i-Klam ...	Meerut ...	Hakím Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khán.	8th	" ...	10th	" ...	150 copies.
11	Akhhár-i-Islám ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Wáris Ali ...	"	" ...	"	" ...	526 "
12	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'íd ...	9th	" ...	12th	" ...	625 "
13	Anís-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varmá.	12th	" ...	14th	" ...	250 "
14	Ázád ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	11th	" ...	"	" ...	250 "
15	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore ...	Babu Harnám Singh	8th	" ...	10th	" ...	500 "
16	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lál Misra.	"	" ...	13th	" ...	250 "
17	Dabdhá-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain Khán.	14th	" ...	16th	" ...	370 "
18	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	8th	" ...	11th	" ...	500 "
19	Hindustáni ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Gangá Prasád Varmá.	9th	" ...	14th	" ...	300 "
20	Kárnámah ...	Ditto ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub.	10th	" ...	15th	" ...	275 "
21	Kashsháf ...	Muzaffarnagar...	Munshi Faiyáz Ahmad	8th	" ...	10th	"
22	Káyaath Conference Gazette	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A. B.L.	11th	" ...	13th	" ...	1,000 "
23	Matla-i-Núr ...	Ditto ...	Munshi Bihari Lál...	5th & 12th	" ...	11th & 15th	" ...	50 "
24	Míhr-i-Nímroz ...	Bijnor ...	Háfiz Muhammad Karím-ullah.	7th	" ...	10th	" ...	400 "
25	Naiyar-i-Kzam ...	Moradabad ...	S. Ibn Ali ...	5th	" ...	13th	" ...	160 "
26	Najm-ul-Akhhár ...	Etáwah ...	Háji Háfiz Muhammad Rúhullah Khán.	13th	" ...	15th	" ...	120 "
27	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.	14th	" ...	"	" ...	60 "
28	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	10th	" ...	"	" ...	300 "
29	Raff-ul-Akhhár ...	Benares ...	Saiyad Ghulám Husain.	14th	" ...	16th	" ...	400 "
30	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Partáp Kishun.	8th	" ...	11th	" ...	300 "
31	Riáz-ul-Akhhár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad.	"	" ...	"	" ...	500 "
32	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lál Misra.	4th & 12th	" ...	10th & 14th	" ...	125 "
33	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Munshi Jairáj Singh	6th	" ...	11th	" ...	304 "
34	Vernacular Advertiser	Lucknow ...	Rámji Dás Bhárgava	14th	" ...	16th	" ...	1,000 "
35	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khan.	10th	" ...	11th	" ...	200 "
Daily.								
36	Oudh Akhhár ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasád	10th to 16th Jan. ...		10th to 16th Jan. ...		521 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Monthly.								
37	Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Magazine.	Aligarh ...	Munshi Niyaz Muhammad Khán.	For	Jan. ...	16th	Jan.
Bi-weekly.								
38	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtáz-ul-din.	8th & 11th Jan. ...		10th & 13th Jan. ...		460 copies (including 286 copies taken by Government.)
HINDI.								
Weekly.								
39	Almora Akhhár ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadanand Sanwál.	7th	Jan. ...	10th	Jan. ...	104 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI—(concluded). Weekly—(concluded).			1895.	1895.	
40	Nágrí Nírad ...	Mirzapur ...	Pandit Káshi Prasád Shukla.	10th Jan. ...	16th Jan.
41	Prayág Samáchar ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Jagan Náth Tiwári.	" " ...	12th " ...	400 copies.
42	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Kshyácháak Dán ...	7th " ...	11th " ...	65 "
	Daily.					
43	Hindustán ...	Kálákankar (Partábgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayál Shukla.	9th to 15th Jan. ...	10th to 16th Jan. ...	470 copies.
	HINDI-URDU. Weekly.					
44	Káshi Patriká ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	11th Jan. ...	14th Jan. ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government.)
	MARATHI. Weekly.					
45	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	9th Jan. ...	12th Jan. ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH. Weekly.					
46	Nyáya Sudhá ...	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	7th Jan. ...	12th Jan. ...	400 copies.

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I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

Ázád.
11th January 1895.

Waziristán Expedition.

1. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 11th January, referring to the Waziristán Expedition, observes that the Mahsud Waziris have offered no resistance worth the name to the British troops, nor can the rebellion be said to have been entirely suppressed as yet. The destruction of the fortified places of a small wild tribe can be no new feather in the cap of the expeditionary force. The expedition could be considered successful only in case all Waziristán acknowledged fealty to the Government of India. The fact is that these petty frontier wars involve an unnecessary expenditure of money and ammunition.

Am-i-Hind.
12th January 1895.

Alleged remittance of Rs. 25,000 to the Government as aid to the Waziri Expedition by the Maharaja of Kuenthal (Kontal?).

2. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 12th January, is glad to notice that the Mahárajá of Kuenthal (Kontal?) has remitted unasked to the Government of India a sum of Rs. 25,000 as his contribution towards the expenses of the Waziri Expedition, and says that this gratuitous offer of monetary aid to the Government shows how very loyal and ready to help are the native chiefs.

ROHILKHAND PUNCH.
1st January 1895.

Munshi Imtiaz Ali's administration of Bhopal State.

3. A correspondent of the *Rohilkhand Punch* (Jhānsi), of the 1st January, received on the 14th idem, states that one of these winter nights while sitting by a fireside, he falling asleep dreamt a dream in which he heard a dreadful voice calling the Prime Minister of Bhopal and other men of Lucknow holding offices in that State to proceed at once to the presence of the Great God who was holding a court at that time to dispense justice to mankind according to their deeds on earth. The voice startled the writer and he at once getting up saw that the "Lord of Space and Time" was seated on a bright dazzling throne surrounded by thousands of "handsome youths" who stood at their respective places with their heads bending in reverential awe. Myriads of men were collected all around the place, and a divine herald turning towards the people shouted forth that it was the Day of Judgment, and the Omniscient Lord was going to sit in judgment upon mankind, but that there were not mukhtárs, pleaders or barristers-at-law there to urge false (plausible) arguments, nor editors to be bribed into making misrepresentations (in their papers), nor time-servers to bear false witness; so that every body was to be judged wholly and solely by his own works. At this moment Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal appeared with a veil on; and on being questioned as to how she had ruled over her subjects, she most abjectly pleaded that as she belonged to the weaker sex, she had entrusted the entire administration of her State to her Prime Minister who stood beside her, and therefore begged to be excused to be called to account for her Government. The Almighty Lord then turning to Imtiaz Ali, the Prime Minister asked him what good had he, whom He had raised from a pleader to a premier, done to His creatures during the tenure of his exalted office. Imtiaz Ali, excepting urging that he had kept fast, and said his prayers (regularly), could not point to a single act he had done for the public good and had to stand speechless. Zia-ul-Haq was then called and being asked to state fully the grievances of the people of Bhopal, he put the latter themselves forward to submit their account of distress and oppression. The people in a body raised a cry of pain, and stating that the Prime Minister and his Lucknow subordinates had practised great oppressions on them, prayed God to redress the wrongs done to them. Imtiaz Ali was asked if he had anything to say in his defence, but he became covered in perspiration and dared not open his lips. The Almighty Lord thereupon passed orders for Zia-ul-Haq and the Begam to be taken to Paradise, and Imtiaz Ali and his subordinates and sycophants to be seized and put in chains. At this stage, the writer was so seized with terror, that he awoke and the whole scene vanished from his vision.

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
9th January 1895.

Death of the Maharaja of Mysore.

4. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th January, says that the death of the Maharajah of Mysore is a national loss. His Highness made Mysore a model State, so much so, that even the Government of India might take a lesson from him in the matter of administration. The kind treatment accorded to the Maharani Dowager and the heir-apparent by the Government of India is entitled

to all praise. The arrangements made for the management of the State affairs are quite satisfactory and might be confirmed by the Government of India. It is earnestly to be desired that the good institutions established by the Maharaja will be maintained.

5. The Gwalior correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 11th January, referring to the Maharaja Sindhia's installation, observes that the people did not show any great enthusiasm on the occasion. In accordance with the orders

Installation of the Maharaja Sindhia.

KZID.
11th January 1895.

of the Council of Regency every house-holder put up a small flag on the top of his house, and some men who had a direct connection with the Gwalior Government illuminated their houses on a small scale. The illuminations were inferior even to those usually held during the Muharram and the Dewali every year. The grand preparations made by the State were confined to the Guest House and the Phulbagh, and, of course, the European visitors were well attended to. The installation came off during the annual fair, otherwise the number of native visitors to Gwalior on the occasion would not have been half so large as it was. The address of the Political Agent to the Governor-General at the installation was full of praise of European officers, which was rather exaggerated. The Agent counselled the Maharaja to conduct the administration in accordance with the advice of the Resident. But it would have been far better, had His Highness been referred to the members of the defunct Council of Regency, who are to be in charge of the several departments in future, for advice and guidance. The Maharaja being a raw and inexperienced youth, and Colonel Robertson, a shrewd European Officer, his chief adviser, the Government of India would do well to avail itself of this favourable opportunity to induce His Highness to renounce his claim to the loan of 3½ crores and also obtain other concessions, if necessary. No change is to be made in the administration till the beginning of next June, with the exception of the appointment of the Chief Secretary and the Under-Secretary.

6. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th January, in the course of an article on the Madras National Congress, says that great enthusiasm prevailed among the Madrasis. As regards the spread of English education, they are far ahead even of the Bengalis, and what is specially creditable

Madras National Congress.

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
9th January 1895.

to them is that they have not adopted the faults of Western civilization and are still strong in their religious faith. They are very simple in dress and manners and free from conceit and vanity. The Reception Committee collected Rs. 20,000 by a house-to-house visitation, Rs. 10,000 from the well-to-do classes and Rs. 10,000 from the delegates; in all Rs. 40,000, of which nearly Rs. 30,000 were expended. Deputations will wait on the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to present the resolutions of the Congress. The *Hindustáni* briefly refers to the principal resolutions passed. (The *Nagri Nirad*, Mirzapur, of the 10th January, after giving the substance of the proceedings of the Madras Congress, observes that it is the duty of the people, to ventilate their grievances in a constitutional manner, and not to lament over them silently in their houses. There are men who claim to be the leaders of the people, and have the audacity to call the Congress "a Babu Fair." No sane person can, however, be deceived by their misrepresentations.)

7. The *Rafi-ul-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 14th January, referring to the seditious letters purporting to emanate from Raja Shiva Prasad C.S.I., of Benares, observes that no sensible native, far less the Raja, could ever dream of circulating such letters. The writer of the letters, whoever

Seditious letters circulated in the name of Raja Shiva Prasad C.S.I., of Benares.

RAFI-UL-AKHBÁR.
14th January 1895.

he may be, is unquestionably a bitter enemy to the Raja and also to all India. It is earnestly to be desired that the culprit will be found out and receive his deserts.

8. A Bhopal correspondent of the *Ridz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 8th

Great depreciation in the value of the silver currencies of Native States as compared with the British Indian rupee.

RIÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR.
8th January 1895.

January, states that the discount on the silver currency of Bhopal has tremendously increased ever since the Indian Government has closed its mints to the free coinage of silver. The Bhopal rupee had never to pay before a discount of more than Rs. 8, 9 or 10 per cent. in exchange for the cor-

responding British Indian coin, but now the discount has gone up as high as Rs. 25 or even Rs. 30. The outsiders who are employed in the State suffer much loss in consequence, and the writer, therefore, advises the Government of Bhopal and those of other native States to follow the example of Ulwar, so as to equalize the value of their currencies with that of the British Indian Government rupee, and thereby save their employes, &c., from paying any discount for the latter in exchange.

MEHR-I-NIMROZ.
7th January 1895.

9. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th January, referring to Dr. Hart's Calcutta speech regarding the outbreak of cholera among the pilgrims at Mecca, observes that Arabia among the countries and Mecca among the towns of the world, are comparatively neater and cleaner places.

Cholera among pilgrims at Mecca and its alleged causes.

Arabia is not a country in which lakes and ponds abound, and hence the latter cannot, though the doctor alleges they do, breed cholera there. As regards the water of the well Zamzam, it is quite salubrious and possesses healing properties, and has never been proved to be productive of any disease. The chief cause of the spread of cholera among the pilgrims is the one created by the British Government itself, namely the compulsory quarantine imposed on the pilgrims. The latter are forced to pass the quarantine period at Kamran, the climate of which is very unhealthy. The quarantine system should either be given up altogether or some other suitable locality might be chosen for the purpose. Again, another prolific cause of the out-break of the epidemic is that too many pilgrims are taken on board the steamers, so that, what to speak of comforts, the poor pilgrims do not get even sufficient sitting-room on the deck. If Mr. Hart has true sympathy with the Muhammadan pilgrims, he had better see that they are well accommodated and cared for in the steamers, and not forced to pass the quarantine at such an unsuitable place as Kamran.

HINDUSTANI.
9th January 1895.

10. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 9th January, in commenting upon the resolutions of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association which met at Aligarh during the Christmas week, observes that the Hindus would welcome any method of election which might be devised by Government with a view to increasing the

Comments on the resolutions of the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental Defence Association, Aligarh.

Muhammadan element in the Legislative Councils, and the Municipal and District Boards. They want competent members, no matter whether Hindus or Musalmans, who have the courage of their convictions and sympathy with the people; and such members can be secured only by election and not by nomination. The Aligarh politicians should, however, think twice before making any request to Government in this connection. In Amritsar a scheme of this kind was tried, under which the Hindu electors could vote only for the Hindu candidates for Municipal Commissionerships, and the Muhammadan voters for Muhammadan candidates. But the scheme proved a failure, and the Panjab Government was obliged to cancel the arrangement at the request of the two communities. Government can hardly be expected to make the concession asked for in favour of Musalman boys desirous of receiving education at the Roorkee College. Only those graduates who have good mathematical heads succeed in passing the Entrance Examination of that College. If an inferior class of students were admitted and subsequently appointed engineers, they might cause heavy losses to Government by their incompetence. It is a great shame that the Muhammadan students of the Aligarh College, instead of aspiring to compete with Europeans on terms of equality, should declare themselves incapable of holding their own even against other native students. Is it not shameful to ask Government to exempt Muhammadans from the competitive examination which all other classes of people are required to pass? The Muhammadan students ought to work harder in order to succeed at the Entrance Examination of the Roorkee College. Formerly the lists of the successful candidates were headed by European boys, but for the last three years the native students have come out first. The establishment of an anti-Congress Committee at London will not be an unmixed evil. Opposition will keep the Congressists on the *qui vive* and prevent their enthusiasm from flagging. The first important service rendered by the Defence Association to the country is the offer of thanks to Mr. Fowler for his rejection of the proposal for holding Simultaneous Examinations!

Politicians, who are gratified at the rejection of a measure calculated to facilitate the admission of their countrymen to the higher ranks of the public service are really animated by a very unique form of patriotism.

11. The *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), of the 10th January, accuses the Muhammadan Defence Association of creating ill-feeling between the Hindus and Musalmans, and observes that the Association aims at protecting the rights and interests of the Musalmans; but that the unwise policy adopted by it will frustrate that object and even check all progress among them. The Association is opposed to the Simultaneous Civil Service examination on the ground that the measure would lead to a reduction in the number of Europeans, and also of Musalmans, Rajputs and Sikhs, who are backward in education, in the civil service. But it is difficult to understand how the present arrangements are favourable to the admission of Musalmans, Sikhs and Rajputs. Have any Sikhs and Rajputs ever attended the meetings of the Association and requested it to protest against the Simultaneous Examinations? The Association has asked the Panjab Government to substitute nomination for competition in the matter of appointment of Munsifs and Extra Assistant Commissioners. But every unprejudiced man will admit that nomination would check high education and that only the sons of men of rank and position would be appointed to the posts. As regards the Roorkee College question, the Musalman students should devote greater attention to Mathematics in which they are generally found deficient, instead of seeking any special indulgence.

HINDUSTÁN.
10th January 1895.

The same.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

12. A correspondent of the *Ans-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 12th January, observes that one of the principal causes which has of late led to recent quarrels and ill-blood between the Hindus and the Musalmans in this country is the baneful writings of the Anglo-Indian newspapers, especially the *Pioneer*, their arch-leader. Every now and then the *Pioneer* indulges in thoughts such as these. The British Government ought to show special favour to the Muhammadans, because the British Empire can, by reason of its close connection or dealings with the Muhammadan kingdoms (in the world), be called the Muhammadan empire; there is great affinity between the Christian and Musalman religions; the Hindu religion cannot last long, disintegrating elements being present therein; there can be no fear of rebellion from the Musalmans; the Hindus are confined within the four corners of India, whereas the Musalmans are found in all parts of the globe; the Hindus are ungrateful; the British took India from the Musalmans and hence they should treat the latter more kindly. Such expressions of opinions reiterated in the columns of Anglo-Indian newspapers naturally lead the public to take them for the views of the Government; and hence it is that the idea is becoming universal in the country that the British Government is partial to the Musalmans. The argument supporting the idea takes this form. The Government in view of its political relations with Afghanistan, Persia, Egypt, Turkey, &c, is anxious to keep the Indian Musalmans in good humour, and, in order to secure this object, shows partiality to them. Besides the presents, &c., which the Amir of Kabul exacts from the Government, His Highness also demands the well-being of the Indian Musalmans (as one of the conditions of his alliance).

Ans-i-Hind.
12th January 1895.

Alleged partiality of the British Indian Government to the Musalmans.

especially the *Pioneer*, their arch-leader. Every now and then the *Pioneer* indulges in thoughts such as these. The British Government ought to show special favour to the Muhammadans, because the British Empire can, by reason of its close connection or dealings with the Muhammadan kingdoms (in the world), be called the Muhammadan empire; there is great affinity between the Christian and Musalman religions; the Hindu religion cannot last long, disintegrating elements being present therein; there can be no fear of rebellion from the Musalmans; the Hindus are confined within the four corners of India, whereas the Musalmans are found in all parts of the globe; the Hindus are ungrateful; the British took India from the Musalmans and hence they should treat the latter more kindly. Such expressions of opinions reiterated in the columns of Anglo-Indian newspapers naturally lead the public to take them for the views of the Government; and hence it is that the idea is becoming universal in the country that the British Government is partial to the Musalmans. The argument supporting the idea takes this form. The Government in view of its political relations with Afghanistan, Persia, Egypt, Turkey, &c, is anxious to keep the Indian Musalmans in good humour, and, in order to secure this object, shows partiality to them. Besides the presents, &c., which the Amir of Kabul exacts from the Government, His Highness also demands the well-being of the Indian Musalmans (as one of the conditions of his alliance).

13. The *Nágri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 10th January, in continuation of its previous article headed, "The plunderers of India and her poverty." (See the *Selections*, No. 2 of 1895, page 18, paragraph 12), says that the agricultural classes were much better off under the Muhammadan rule than now for several reasons. Making due allowance for the rise in prices, the land tax has considerably increased since then. Formerly a fixed proportion of the produce was generally given by the cultivator as rent, and therefore he had to pay nothing when there was a failure of crops. Again rent was not paid regularly every year. When the chakladar (provincial governor) was expected with his large following to collect the arrears of rent, the refractory landholders secretly made over their property to their friends and sought refuge

NÁGRI NIRAD.
10th January 1895.

Nágri Nirad on the poverty of India.

making due allowance for the rise in prices, the land tax has considerably increased since then. Formerly a fixed proportion of the produce was generally given by the cultivator as rent, and therefore he had to pay nothing when there was a failure of crops. Again rent was not paid regularly every year. When the chakladar (provincial governor) was expected with his large following to collect the arrears of rent, the refractory landholders secretly made over their property to their friends and sought refuge

in flight; but as soon as the chakladar turned his back, they returned and re-occupied the land. The revenue demand cannot, however, be avoided in this way now-a-days. In times gone by the cost of administration was not heavy, and the native kings had full treasuries. On the other hand, the Government of India finds it difficult to make both ends meet every year. It has large revenues; but they are completely absorbed in its Civil and Military expenditure, and it is always busy devising new sources of income. There is an army of Government servants from the Secretary of State down to the village chaukidar who are all preying on the wealth of the country. Take the police. They are the guardians of the lives and property of the people, but their conduct is found to be most reprehensible, to which the review of the Police Report for last year by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab bears ample testimony. His Honor accuses them of hushing up crimes and getting up false cases. People refrain from reporting thefts for fear of the oppression usually practised by the police in making investigations on such occasions. The only way of checking the police tyranny and oppression is the enlistment of educated and respectable men in the force on suitable rates of pay. The police reform scheme which embraces such measures is therefore a move in the right direction. If the police officials were paid liberally and were contented, they would voluntarily abandon the hundred and one dodges, so popular among them at present, for extorting money. Government should give them as high salaries as it can afford, and the editor would recommend Rs. 15 as the rate of pay for a constable. The happiness of the people greatly depends on the reform of the police.

RIÁZ UL-AKHBÁR
8th January 1895.

14. The *F.tnah*, a supplement to the *Riáz-ul-Akhabár* (Gorakhpur) of the 8th January, in the course of a *saqi-nama* or Bacchanalian song, by a correspondent, bitterly complaining of the taxes after taxes that are being imposed in India, observes that these imposts are like so many knives

Heavy taxes in India.

applied to the necks of the helpless Indians; while their Chiefs themselves being mostly men of amorous disposition are too much occupied with their love affairs either in India or England to think of the wants and needs of their own country, and care not a whit whether their countrymen are well or ill governed.

RAHBAR.
8th January 1895.

15. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th January, in commenting upon the decision Sir Charles Crosthwaite has given regarding the questions of cow-killing and music-playing, states that the Musalmans are, according to this decision, not to kill cows in the quarters of Hindus, as well as in places much frequented by them; on the

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's decision on the questions of cow-killing and music playing.

other hand, the Hindus can play music during the Muharram, but not "where it will give offence to Muhammadans". Excellent! how good and *clear* orders has Sir Charles passed on the vexed questions. "Your Honor, when your very decision spells quarrel, how will the peace be maintained thereby? If Hindus have incurred (your) displeasure, then why should you not say in *unequivocal* terms that music must be stopped (during the Muharram) and cow-killing openly practised? Who would dare go against the orders of a ruler!"

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR.
13th January 1895.

16. The *Najm-ul-Akhabár* (Etawah), of the 13th January, in expressing its approval of the decision of the Government on the cow-killing question at Bareilly, observes that the Musalmans should not, of course, perform a sacrifice

The cow-killing question at Bareilly.

in such a way as to wound the feelings of the Hindus, and that the latter too, on their own part, need not raise unnecessary objections.

ÁZÁD.
11th January 1895.

17. A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 11th January, says that agriculture being the principal industry of this country, all classes of the people and even Government itself have largely suffered from the effects of excessive

Distress from failure of the late crops.

rainfall which seriously damaged the crops. The distress among the cultivators themselves may be more easily imagined than described. Under these circumstances it is the duty of all Indian patriots to hold Agricultural rather than Political Congresses with a view to improve agriculture, which is a *sine qua non* for the very existence of the Indians. The bread question must have precedence of all other questions.

18. The *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), of the 15th January, in noticing the official reports on the Azamgarh floods of October last, refers to the causes of the floods and the preventive measures suggested by the Executive Engineer of Gorakhpur, and praises Government and its officers for the

Azamgarh floods of October last.

keen interest they have shown in rendering relief to the sufferers and taking steps for the prevention of the floods in future. The editor calls upon the wealthy classes to assist the authorities with money in carrying out the measures, and says that the Relief Committee is entitled to public gratitude for its laudable efforts.

HINDUSTÁN.
15th January 1895.

19. The *Kashsháf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 8th January, referring to the memorial which a large portion of the inhabitants of Meerut submitted, in November last, to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, protesting strongly against the projected water-works

KASHSHÁF.
8th January 1895.

Alleged needlessness of the projected water-works at Meerut.

scheme in that town, is at a loss to understand why the water-works should be constructed there when the natural supply of water is quite plentiful and perfectly wholesome. The fact is that the water-works are wanted for the Cantonment, and they are to be constructed at the expense of the poor townsmen! The people are already groaning under the load of various taxes levied from them, and now they are going to be still more burdened with a heavy outlay of the construction of water-works which they do not require at all. The natural supply of water in Meerut was analysed by an expert doctor, and it was pronounced drinkable in every respect. All the people of Meerut are opposed to the project, and it was only a few of the time-serving Municipal Members who voted for it simply to please the authorities. It is surely a very bad and dangerous policy on the part of the Government to force such heavy and unnecessary outlays on the unwilling shoulders of the subject-people. This cannot fail to give rise to much discontent and disaffection among the Indian public in general. And those who alienate the hearts of the people from the Government by such actions are decidedly not the well-wishers but ill-wishers of the Government. It is measures like the uncalled-for water-works project at Meerut that confirm the people in their growing belief that the Government and its officers have entirely shut their eyes to the weal and woe of the former, and that all they care for is to gain the object they have once set their hearts on by all means in their power.

20. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 8th January, states that a Sub-Inspector of Police, named Kashi Babu, learning that a girl had been abducted and was kept confined in the (coolie) Depôt at Raiganj, District Gorakhpur, took the Kotwal or City Inspector of Police with him, and at once proceeded to the place. A number

RIÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR.
8th January 1895.

A girl abducted to the Coolie Depôt at Raiganj, District Gorakhpur, under false pretences of being married.

of coolies were seen there. There were 8 or 10 females among them. The answers given by a girl named Rahmat raised suspicion. They were not clear first, for she had been tutored and was labouring under fear. Further questioning, however, elicited true facts from her. Certain men had abducted her from Tanda, district Fyzabad, to Basti, under the false pretences of getting her married. An officer of the coolie depôt, however, refused to take her in on account of her tender age. Thereupon one Dhauntal an agent for recruiting coolies took possession of the girl, and carried her to Gorakhpur where she was kept in close custody in a room for three days, and was only set free when she promised to immigrate as a coolie woman. The Sub-Inspector took the girl to the District Magistrate, who after hearing her statement, charged Dhauntal and three others with offences under various sections of the Criminal law. The girl had certain ornaments on her person and one rupee in cash; these had of course been taken off in the first instance by her abductors. The writer hopes that the District authorities will take special interest in the case, and see that it is properly dealt with.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th January, says that once a strong idea prevailed to the effect that the office of Postmaster-General in these provinces was reserved for uncovenanted native officers. The appointment of Mr. K. J. Badshah, C.S., to the post gave a rude shock to the

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
9th January 1895.

Appointment of Mr. Radice as the Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

idea, which has now been scattered to the four winds of heaven by the promotion of Mr. Radice, C.S., to it. The *Hindustani* views Mr. Radice's promotion with satisfaction, but objects to it simply on the ground that a prize appointment has been taken away from the uncovenanted service. By the bye Mr. Badshah is not likely to get the appointment of Director-General when it falls vacant; many European Civilians being candidates for it.

TOHFA-I-QADIRI.
1st January 1895.

22. The *Tohfa-i-Qadiri* (Ballia), of the 1st January, received on the 13th idem, states that though it is only a short time since Maulvi Hashmat-ullah has been as a Joint-Magistrate at Ballia, he has made himself very popular by his politeness, good manners and just decisions. The people would be glad indeed if he were made permanent in Ballia.

RAHBAR.
8th January 1895.

23. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th January, is very glad to notice that Pandit Shiam Narain, Executive Engineer, Ajmere, and Thakur Kalian Singh, City Inspector of Police, Allahabad, have been honoured by the Government with the title of Rai Bahadur. Both of them are very able and deserving officers in their respective spheres, and the writer hopes the Government will see fit to promote them to superior posts in course of time.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.
10th January 1895.

24. The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 10th January, says that the bestowal of the title of Rai Bahadur on Thakur Sitla Bakhsh Singh, tahsildar in the Allahabad district, will be viewed with satisfaction by the inhabitants of Allahabad, and also by the Hindus of distant places who have had occasion to attend the Magh Mela. Formerly when the fair was under the management of the police, the pilgrims were exposed to great hardship and extortion. But they are now quite satisfied with the Thakur's management.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR
10th January 1895.

25. The same paper is gratified to learn that Thakur Kalian Singh, the City Inspector of Police at Allahabad, has received the title of Rai Bahadur, a revolver, and Rs. 150 from Government in honour of the New Year's Day. The Thakur fully merited these marks of distinction by the honest and faithful discharge of his responsible duties. In the time of Liakat Husain and other City Inspectors, the police greatly oppressed the people and got up false cases against respectable gentlemen, and theft, gambling and extortion were very prevalent. The native bankers used to receive threatening letters from bad characters. But Thakur Kalian Singh has put an end to all these things. He is respected by all classes of the community and dreaded by criminals. Allahabad is very fortunate in having got such an able Kotwal.

ANIS-I-HIND.
12th January 1895.

26. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 12th January, in its local columns, expresses joy at the bestowal of the title of "Nawab" on Khan Bahadur Asad-ul-lah Khan vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut, by the Government, and complaining that ghi or clarified butter is sold in adulterated form at Meerut, draws the attention of the Municipal Board to the same. (The *Akhbar-i-Alam*, Meerut, of the 8th January, also expresses satisfaction at the bestowal of the title of Nawab on Khan Bahadur Asad-ul-lah Khan, and observes that he has won the affections of both the Hindus and Musalmans of Meerut.)

NAJM-UL-I-AKHBAR.
10th January 1895.

27. The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 13th January, referring to the meeting of the Musalmans held at Poona, at which they resolved that, the appointment of Municipal members by election being prejudicial to their interests, they would memorialise the Government to abolish the election system, and refrain from voting for the election of Municipal members in future, says that the election system being no doubt injurious to the Muhammadans, and its abolition a political necessity, a representation should certainly be

made to the Government in reasonable form. But the editor cannot possibly agree that until the election system be abolished, the Musalmans should refrain from voting, which would harm none but themselves.

28. The *Kashsháf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 8th January, has heard very many complaints regarding the late Departmental Examination of the Junior Officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The paper set on the Criminal laws for the tahsildars was so very stiff that out of 102 candidates only 4 passed. The answer-papers of the Deputy Collectors were very strictly examined. Munshi Mai Dial, Deputy Collector, passed in Revenue by the Lower Standard simply for want of a few more marks. He is a very deserving and hard-working officer, and might, the editor suggests, be given, as a matter of special favour, the needful number of marks and declared to have passed by the Higher Standard.

KASHSHÁF.
8th January 1895.

Complaint against the Municipal Board,
Lucknow.

29. The *Ans-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 12th January, has been hearing complaints for some time that the Municipal Board, Lucknow, takes a very long time in granting applications for building or repairing houses to the great inconvenience of the public. Many houses tumbled down or were otherwise damaged during the last rainy season, and the people needed prompt permission to rebuild them this year. It is related of one of the members of the Lucknow Municipal Board that even when he has fully satisfied himself by inspection and inquiry as to the correctness and reasonableness of an application for building a house, he invariably orders the applicant to commence the construction leaving one or two feet of his land. This is certainly a very objectionable mode of increasing the area of *nazul* land by compelling private gentlemen to give up a piece of their estate. But why should the electors of Lucknow elect such men for their Municipal Board, who instead of doing them any good, try to injure them in various ways so as to ingratiate themselves with the district authorities. There are surely many educated and independent men, such as Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, &c., at Lucknow, who should be elected the Members, and not flatterers of the District Officers.

ANS-I HIND.
12th January 1895.

A complaint against one Lala Ugra Sen
at Saháranpur.

30. The *Kashsháf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 8th January, states that Lala Ugra Sen, an Honorary Magistrate of Saháranpur, has posted his men at the house of *Musammát* Rikhi-Kunwar, widow of one Lala Mitra Sen, another ráis of that town, so as to prevent the lady receiving any counsel or advice from any body in connection with a civil suit which is going on between them at present. Another act of high-handedness on the part of Lala Ugra Sen is that he has taken to collect the rent of the lady's estate himself. The District Magistrate ought to take notice of the conduct of the Lala, and rid the lady of his unlawful interference and harassment.

KASHSHÁF.
8th January 1895.

A suggestion to officers for giving free
access to people at least one day in
the week.

31. The *Tohfa-i-Qadiri* (Ballia), of the 1st January, received on the 13th idem, says that in order to be acquainted with all that takes place among the people, it is very necessary that officers should make a point of according an interview to every body who may pay them a visit, if not every day, at least one day in the week. There are many important matters which people would not like to formally impart to officers in court, but would prefer to communicate the same at their bungalows. It would benefit the administration, if every officer made himself easily accessible to the general public.

TOHFA-I-QADIRI.
1st January 1895.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Debate on Cotton Duties.

32. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th January, says that Lord Elgin's speech at the Cotton Duties debate has evoked adverse comments from the Anglo-Indian as well as the native newspapers. All the non-official members, native and European, present on the occasion were opposed to the levy of the excise duty. Such a phenomenon is very rare in the

HINDUSTÁNI.
9th January 1895.

history of Indian Councils. It is to be regretted that the Maharaja of Ajodhya and Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar were absent, otherwise the official members would have been defeated by one vote. Very interesting speeches were made on the occasion, of which those delivered by Messrs Ferozshah Mehta, Fazalbai Vishram and Playfair being worthy of special mention. The official members made fools of themselves. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal made some impertinent remarks to which he received a very crushing reply. Sir Antony MacDonnell said that the mill-owners of Bombay had supplied information with perfect honesty, but that Government could not take it into consideration, as they were a party to the case. If this principle were accepted by Government, the entire system of the Indian administration would be upset. All Magistrates are Her Majesty's servants and in every case of a cognisable offence Her Majesty is the plaintiff; and therefore in accordance with the principle preached by Sir Antony from his seat in the Council, the Magistrates are disqualified to dispense justice with impartiality. Lord Elgin announced a still more dangerous principle which has called forth the righteous indignation of even the *Pioneer*. His Lordship argued that, as every member sat in the Council by the authority of the Secretary of State, and the latter was bound to carry out the orders of Parliament, it was the duty of all the members of the Council to accept the orders of Parliament, without demur! His Lordship contended that the members were not justified in opposing any Bill introduced at the instance of the Secretary of State! The Indian Councils are no doubt shams; the official members being mere puppets in the hand of Government. So far, however, the non-official members were supposed to have perfect liberty to express their opinions freely. But if the Viceroy's principle be accepted, there ceases to be any necessity for maintaining the Councils at all. The fact is that with a view to conciliate Manchester, the Secretary of State has compelled the Government of India to impose the countervailing excise duty on Indian yarns. The measure is a clear sign of the weakness of the Indian Government, and shows that though it can wage wars against the frontier tribes at a heavy expense to the treasury, it cannot oppose the wishes of the Lancashire weavers.

BAHAR.
8th January 1895.

33. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th January, in referring to the imposition of the import and excise duties on cotton piece-

Levy of excise duty on cotton yarns in India.

goods and yarns in India, observes that the import duty has been levied for the sake of revenue, but that the excise one wholly and solely for pleasing the men in England! Both the natives and the Europeans in this country did their best to prevent the levy of the excise duty, but all their endeavours proved futile before the "English weavers" and the Cotton Duties Bill was passed in the Viceregal Council. When division was taken on the subject the Council was *equally* divided, and His Excellency the Viceroy felt constrained to give his casting vote in favour of the Bill. Agitation against the enactment of the Bill (in the form in which it has been passed) is still going on in India, but it seems all useless; the "English weavers" not liking to see the cotton mills prosper in India, and the British Government being unwilling to incur their displeasure.

AZAD.
11th January 1895.

34. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 11th January, says that the Manchester mill-owners who are strongly represented in the House

Levy of cotton import and excise duties.

of Commons and in whose favour the Indian interests have always been sacrificed, could not be expected to acquiesce in the imposition of the Cotton import duties. Adverting to the influential indignation meeting held at Manchester on the 8th idem, the *Azad* observes that selfishness blinds a man, making him utterly indifferent to justice. It is true that the greatest benefit which England derives from her connection with this country consists in the enrichment of the British nation by her vast Indian trade; but the conduct of the English traders resembles that of the hard-hearted and short-sighted cowherd, who milks a cow to the last drop; the cow being thereby reduced to a mere skeleton, and the calf dying of starvation in course of time. Englishmen should not allow avarice to get the better of their reason. They might of course continue to benefit themselves at the expense of this country, but at the same time they ought to see that it is maintained in a condition fit to benefit them. It is difficult to understand how the levy of the cotton

import duties will injure Manchester, especially as a countervailing excise duty on Indian cotton yarns has also been introduced. When the Government of India have still any means of raising additional taxation, nothing could be more preposterous than to propose the payment of a subsidy to India from the British exchequer. If any men have cause for complaint in connection with the levy of the import and excise duties, it is the Indian people who have to pay higher prices for cloth than before.

IV—POST OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

35 A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 11th January, says that though the introduction of the value-payable parcel system has added much to the convenience of the public, it also affords an easy means to a trader to cheat his outside customers. A person seeing an advertisement for an article, writes to the seller of the same to send it to him by a value-payable parcel. The seller, if he is a dishonest man, sends any worthless stuff he chooses to the purchaser, and the latter pays the full amount given on the cover of the parcel sent him through the Post-office. The purchaser can, of course, sue the sender if he chooses, but people do not generally like to put up with the bother and expense of a suit for a petty sum. The Director-General of Post-offices can, however, prevent a sender from cheating his customer in this way. When the receiver of a parcel finds, on opening it, that he has not received the thing ordered, he may be permitted to give it back to the Post-office; and the latter empowered to take back the same, provided it is satisfied of the dishonesty of the sender, and returning the amount realized to the receiver send back the article to the sender in parcel form and ask him to pay the postage both ways, which if not complied with within a prescribed period might be recovered by selling off the article itself.

OUDEH AKHBAR.
11th January 1895.

36. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khundwa), of the 9th January, complains that some time ago Mr. Chandarwarkar, a Vakil of the Bombay High Court, was insulted by a European on his railway from Poona to Bombay, and that recently Mr. Justice Ranade of the same Court appears to have been similarly dealt with. On his way back from Madras to Bombay he travelled in a second class carriage with his friends from Madras to Sholapur, though he had of course the first class ticket. On the arrival of the train at Sholapur in the evening he ordered his servant to make his bed in the first class carriage. This was done by the man, but a European who was seated in the carriage threw out the bedding. Mr. Justice Ranade told his servant that if his presence was unwelcome to the European gentleman, he had better make his bed in the second class carriage. The matter was, however, brought to the notice of the Station-Master by other gentlemen, and the Station-Master made room for him in the first class carriage, warning the European passenger in the carriage. If Europeans do not hesitate to ill-treat even a native High Court Judge, their conduct towards other natives, who do not occupy such high positions, in the first and second class carriages may be easily imagined. Europeans being so averse to travelling in the same carriages with Indians, the Railway Companies ought to provide separate accommodation for natives in the first and second class carriages, with a view to prevent such unhappy incidents.

SUBODH SINDHU.
9th January 1895.

37. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th January, complains that passengers are frequently robbed at the railway stations. Whenever a passenger is found dozing, at a station bad characters, who are on the look-out for such an opportunity, lay hand on his property and taking ticket for the next station, quietly disappear with the same. The Railway Officers and police ought to keep an eye on such thieves.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
8th January 1895.

V—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

38. The same paper says that thieves and other bad characters have a very good time of it at Cawnpore at present, gambling being now-a-days freely practised there. Several theft cases have recently occurred. In the *Chawl mandi*

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
8th January 1895.

(rice-market) the locks of three shops were picked. At 8 in the evening of the 1st January, the padlocks were broken open and property worth about Rs. 100 carried off from the office of the *Cawnpore Gazette* itself. Similar thefts were, on the next day, committed in the houses of Lala Madho Ram, a member of the Municipal Board, Pandit Jwala Prasad and Babu Ram. Ornaments were removed from the person of a child of one Raja Ram residing in Sawai Singh's *Katra* or compound and from that of the niece of Madho, a ghi-seller in Chhapparmahal. Most of these cases were not reported from fear of the bad characters and the police. On the 7th January the bad characters threatened to assault even the editor. The city Police Inspector and other local authorities ought to take steps to break the clique of the bad characters and put a stop to the commission of thefts in the town.

KARNÁMAH.
10th January 1895.

39. The *Karnámah* (Lucknow), of the 10th January, says that it still continues to rain every now and then at Lucknow. The weather has just cleared after three days' cloudy sky. The prices of food-grains continue to rise. The Municipal Board makes long delays in granting permission to build or repair houses damaged during the last rainy season. Thefts are frequently committed. And to add to the distress of the people a theatrical company, which has lately arrived at Lucknow, has so fascinated the young men that even the poor ones among them would even sell their domestic articles rather than deny themselves the pleasure of witnessing its performances. If the company stays long in the town, many families will be ruined.

Local affairs, Lucknow.

BUNDELKHAND
PUNCH.
1st January 1895.

40. The *Bundelkhand Punch* (Jhānsi), of the 1st January, received on the 14th instant, complains that thefts are frequently committed at Jhānsi, and suggests that the watchmen ought certainly to be provided with a pocket lantern so that they might thereby better be able to discharge their duty and detect thieves.

Thefts at Jhānsi.

MAZÁQ.
11th January 1895.

41. The *Mazáq* (Meerut), of the 11th January, complains that the Mawána road, which was much damaged during the rains, has for about a furlong near Mussoorie, become quite impassable both for foot passengers and carts, and asks the District Magistrate of Meerut to have the road repaired soon.

Need of repairs in the Mawána road,
district Meerut.

MAZÁQ.
11th January 1895.

42. The same paper states that its editor has got hold of a note signed by Nazir Khán, a clerk in the head octroi office, Mawana, District Meerut, and addressed to a fellow clerk of a barrier octroi office asking the latter to issue a pass to one Qamar-ud-din for two jackets worth one rupee. From this the editor infers that Nazir Khán is in the habit of taking bribes from those persons whom he detects importing articles within the municipal limits without paying the octroi duty, and getting passes issued for the offenders in which the value of the contraband articles is under-stated. The Tahsildár ought to take a serious notice of the matter.

Complaint against an octroi clerk,
Mawana, District Meerut.

ANÍS-I-HIND.
12th January 1895.

43. A correspondent of the *Anís-i Hind* (Meerut), of the 12th January, complains that the sewers and cesspools in the quarter in which Khātris live in the town of Shahabad, District Hardoi, are always found full of filthy water which vitiates the surrounding atmosphere. The Municipal Board ought to see to the matter.

Dirty sewers and cesspools at Shahabad,
District Hardoi.

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
7th January 1895.

44. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 7th January, refers to a case of daring robbery alleged to have been committed at Mirzapur, on the 25th December, in broad day-light, at 9 A.M. A gang of bad characters armed with heavy sticks, entered the house of a Brahman when no man was in the house. They ill-treated the females and carried off the jewellery box, throwing away other things into the street. A large crowd of people assembled at the scene, but they had not the courage to interfere, owing to the menacing attitude of the robbers. It is to be hoped the culprits will be brought to justice.

A case of daring robbery at Mirzapur.

45. A correspondent of the *Ans-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 12th January, states

Ans-i-Hind.
12th January 1895.

A dakaity at village Khesghi, District Peshawar (Panjab).

that on the night of the 29th ultimo, a number of armed dakaits forcibly entered the house of a Hindu, named Jassa, residing at village Khesghi, Tahsil Nowshehra, District Peshawar, and putting the master of the house and his son Jagganath to death, carried away all the property they could lay their hands on. There are only a few Hindus living in the village, the rest of the residents being Pathans. The whole District of Peshawar has been thrown into panic by the (recent) depredations of these (Pathan) dakaits. The conduct of the police is not satisfactory at all.

46. The *Karnamah* (Lucknow), of the 10th January, publishes an account

KARNAMAH.
10th January 1895.

A new sarai opened near the railway station at Sandila, District Hardoi.

of the proceedings of a meeting which was held at Sandila, District Hardoi, on the 3rd idem, for the purpose of opening a new beautiful *sarai* or rest-house, which Raja Durga Prasad, a talukdar and Honorary Magistrate, has, at a considerable outlay, built near the railway station at Sandila. Colonel Quin, the Deputy Commissioner, presided at the meeting, and permitting the useful institution to be associated with his name, declared it open.

ALLAHABAD:

PRIYA DAS M.A.,

The 21st January 1895. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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